

in the banks and not be raised by bond issue. As to the other \$100,000,000 which is proposed to be raised by debt certificates, I do not approve of the plan at all. First because the money is worth five to six per cent interest and no one is going to buy a government note that draws but three per cent interest. Second, because the purpose of the three per cent note is to realize money from the sales of these certificates, the money arising from the sale to be deposited in the national banks. What does this mean? It means, if I understand it correctly that the people are to borrow \$100,000,000 and pay three per cent on it and hand it over to the national banks, to be by them loaned, without a dollar's cost to them, to the people at the rate of five to ten per cent, according to the rate where the banks are located." Mr. Prince also said he disapproved asset currency unless it was proposed to deposit in the treasury assets securing the issue.

SENATOR FORAKER'S friends stole a march on the Taft boomers at the meeting of the executive committee for the Ohio league of republican clubs held in Columbus November 20. About one hundred members were in attendance. The resolution endorsing Senator Foraker, said in part: "With him (Senator Foraker) for president the policy of protection to American industries and American labor would not fear the attacks of its enemies whether made in the open by avowed free traders, or by those who, in the guise of friends, profess to improve it by a downward revision of duties, and every American citizen, white or black, and no matter how humble, would feel and know that there would be a fearless enforcement of laws that have been enacted for the protection of his rights. At this time of business depression and painful uncertainty as to financial conditions his nomination would be especially helpful. It would arouse the old spirit of republicanism, restore confidence and insure victory. It is for such reasons we present Joseph Benson Foraker as our standard bearer, and appeal to republicans everywhere to join us in his support."

REFERRING TO the action taken by the Ohio committee Mr. Vorys, manager of the Taft campaign made to the Associated Press this statement: "The resolution professes that the committee is representing the eighty-eight counties of Ohio. As a matter of fact the members of the committee were not elected by the republicans of the several counties of this state. At the time this committee was announced, it was generally understood that it was appointed and its members were named by a friend of Senator Foraker. The action of the committee, therefore, is not surprising. I hope that this action may precipitate what the friends of Secretary Taft so much desire, and that is an opportunity for a direct expression by the republicans of Ohio of their choice for president. I am satisfied Ohio republicans are overwhelmingly for Taft." Attention was called by friends of Secretary Taft to section thirteen of the constitution of the Ohio League of Ohio Republican clubs, which says: "This league shall not in any manner endeavor to influence the action of any national, state, county or municipal convention, nor shall it indicate as a league any preference for any candidate before any political convention, nor shall it as a league recommend any person as an applicant for any official position."

A PITTSBURG dispatch to the New York Herald gives this interesting information: "The detective bureau today took a remarkable collection of cards and letters from B. O. Smith, who was arrested last night and is said to be the most dangerous forger in the United States. Smith, who is also known as 'Paul Halloway,' is thought to have secured large sums from prominent New York people. According to the police his method was to forge a letter of recommendation from one prominent man to another and secure either loans or money to be invested. He was careful to provide himself with the exact kind of paper that each person is known by their friends to use. Among cards and letters in Smith's possession were those purporting to come from J. P. Morgan, C. M. Schwab, John Jacob Astor, O. H. P. Belmont, Thomas F. Ryan, Andrew Carnegie and many other wealthy New Yorkers. He also had autograph photographs of Pittsburg millionaires.

On many of the cards he had made notations. On that of Levi P. Morton was written: 'I stung him for \$4,500.' On the card of J. Pierpont Morgan was written: 'Introduced to him by Edison. Too cold; couldn't touch him.' Of Andrew Carnegie was scribbled: 'Haven't got to him yet, but looks pretty good to me.' There was a letter purporting to be from Charles M. Schwab, introducing Smith to Carnegie, and another from Morgan introducing him to Joshua Rhoades, a Pittsburg millionaire iron man, and one from H. H. Rogers to Colonel J. M. Guffy, Pittsburg oil man. Smith was arrested in a downtown hotel and sentenced to ten days in the workhouse as a suspicious person. Today the detective bureau discovered that the National Bankers' Association had offered a reward of \$2,000 for his arrest, and this will be claimed by the detectives. Smith is wanted particularly by the police of Kansas City and will be sent there when requisition can be accomplished."

WRITING TO the New York Evening Post, Charles N. Holmes of Pittsfield, Mass., says: "William Cullen Bryant was born at Cummington, Mass., November 3, 1794; and one naturally associates him with rural landscapes and autumnal glories, not only because of his picturesque and beautiful 'Death of the Flowers,' but because most of his poetry expresses the motive—melody of fall. Bryant's genius was widely varied, embracing, besides poetical expression, journalism (New York Review and the Evening Post), public speaking, and translation. He lived an energetic, full-rounded life, and his activities died only with his own death, in New York City, June 12, 1878. Of his poems, it is scarcely necessary to speak. 'Thanatopsis,' 'The Death of the Flowers,' 'Forest Hymn,' and 'To a Waterfowl' have in part, or in whole, been committed to memory, or read by every educated American of mature years. Without attempting to criticize or to cull the most memorable of his verses, certain popular quotations recur involuntarily to the mind:

To him who in the love of Nature holds  
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks  
a varied language,

from that noble and philosophical symphony,  
'Thanatopsis:'

The melancholy days have come, the saddest of  
the year,  
Of, waiting winds, and naked woods, and  
meadows brown and sere,

from that autumnal melody, 'The Death of the  
Flowers:'

The groves were God's first temples,  
Father, thy hand  
Hath reared these venerable columns,

the 'Forest Hymn:'

Whither midst falling dew  
While glow the heavens with the last steps of  
day,

Far through their rosy depths dost thou pursue  
Thy solitary way,

from that tuneful and unique gem, 'The Water-  
fowl.'"

AN INTERESTING fight in the republican ranks of New York is on and, according to the New York World the line of battle is clearly drawn between the Roosevelt and the Hughes forces. The World says: "Secretary of the Treasury George Bruce Cortelyou looms up as a most important factor in the plans and calculations of the republicans of this state. It is to him that the leaders of all factions look for orders and advice, though Mr. Cortelyou has assumed no active nor aggressive attitude such as would be expected from a boss. The promoters of the Hughes boom for the presidential nomination and the followers of former Governor Odell—who are reported to be mysteriously active in the interior counties though very secretive—are convinced that Mr. Cortelyou has assumed charge of the Roosevelt program in this state and will be found to be in control of the situation when the time comes to elect delegates to the next national convention. Mr. Cortelyou can not be induced to discuss politics; as a matter of fact he is about as garrulous as a stone image on any subject for publication. But if he is silent on the plans he and the president have decided on to hold New York state in line for the consummation of Roosevelt's wishes, the men who will dispute such control with him are not at all idle either in speculation or discussion.

The view they hold is that the president is determined to use his influence to the fullest extent to prevent New York from getting away from the 'Roosevelt combination,' to stop the indorsement of Governor Hughes by its state organization, or, in fact, any one else whose nomination he does not desire."

THIS SAME writer adds: "It is a paradoxical fact that while Wall Street men generally condemn the president for his unfriendly attitude toward them and their multifarious interests, they do not express personal antipathy to Mr. Cortelyou. He goes and comes to and from the places of 'high finance' in the Wall Street district under the most congenial conditions. In some of these circles he is even regarded with favor and admiration. More than one man who has been goaded into bitter antagonism toward the president has expressed admiration for his secretary of the treasury. There are many among them who believe Mr. Cortelyou will come nearer securing the indorsement of the delegates from the state of New York to the next national convention than Secretary Taft or any other man on whom the president has fixed the stamp of his approval. Only the Hughes followers—those who have personally benefited through association with him, or those who sincerely believe his declarations of principles—manifest no particular interest in either the present or future plans of Mr. Cortelyou. The others are ready to credit the statement generally circulated and partially confirmed in their own minds by recent events, that the secretary of the treasury has 'sewed up New York for the president.' These credulous and envious leaders present convincing arguments to prove that the secretary is already in command of the situation. They say that Woodruff, Parsons and Barnes are even now taking orders from him regarding the manipulation of the republican machinery of the state. It is no secret among politicians that Governor Hughes is not viewed with favor by the national administration; nor is it denied by the closest friends of the governor that he and the president 'did not hit it off in a friendly way' during the first six months of the governor's term. The president made several suggestions which in former times would have been accepted at Albany as orders. For reasons best known to himself the governor did not accept these suggestions. In declining to be guided by the president's wishes the governor was compelled to rebuke both Woodruff and Parsons. Both these bosses, who are referred to as 'amateurs' by the experts, were very much chagrined and turned for comfort to the president. They are now regarded as being simon pure Roosevelt men, ready to undertake the execution of any wishes he may express. That they are antagonistic to the governor is believed by even their most loyal followers."

A WRITER in a French Journal declares that American girls who had married abroad, mostly for foreign titles, had carried with them to Europe the enormous sum of \$900,000,000. A writer in the New York World gives this list by way of reminder: May Goelet, \$40,000,000, married Duke of Roxburghe. Pauline Astor, \$20,000,000, married Captain Spender Clay. Anna Gould, \$17,000,000, married Count Boni de Castellane. Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, \$12,000,000, married Colonel Ralph Vivian. Sarah Phelps Stokes, \$10,000,000, married Baron Halkett. Consuelo Vanderbilt, \$10,000,000, married Duke of Marlborough. Mary Leiter, \$5,000,000, married Lord Curzon of Kedleston. Nancy Leiter, \$5,000,000, married Captain Colin Campbell. Margaret Leiter, \$5,000,000, married Earl of Suffolk. Belle Wilson, \$5,000,000, married Hon. Michael Herbert. Caroline Astor, \$5,000,000, married G. Ogilvy Haig. Marie Satterfield, \$4,000,000, married Count F. Larisch von Moenich. Lily Hamersley, \$3,000,000, married Duke of Marlborough, afterward Lord William Beresford. Gertrude C. Parker, \$3,000,000, married Sir Gilbert Carter. Julie Bryant (Mackay), \$2,000,000, married Prince C. di Colonna. Miss Garner, \$2,000,000, married Marquis de Breteuil. Florence Garner, \$2,000,000, married Sir William Gordon-Cumming. Claire Huntington, \$2,000,000, married Prince F. von Hatzfeldt. Mrs. Livingston (nee Sampson), \$2,000,000, married Duc de Dino. Minnie Stevens, \$2,000,000, married General Sir Arthur Paget. Beatrice Winans, \$2,000,000, married Comte de Bearn. Prince de Chalais. Helen Zimmerman, \$2,000,000, married Duke of Manchester.